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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE ARBITRATION LEAGUE MAINTAINS THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

sing a Crusade in England Against Sambling-Latest Phases of the Mackay. Bonyage Fend-A Crook Fleeces Josto Manufeld-Servis May Become a Russian Dependency - Lord Randolph Churchill Will be Nearly a Year in Africa-Paraell Doing Himself No Good is Esgiand-He Visite Mrs. O'Shen at Brighton-Geraldine Ulmar Will Marry Mr. Caryll, the Musician-Queen Victoria and the Drama - The Great Storm. martiel, 1861, by Tun Sun Printing and Publishin

League. March 14.—The International Arand meeting in London this week, is suffering from a severe attack of swollen head, caused the success of its representations to "Presient Cleaviand" and President Carnot in favor of referring the Behring Sea and Newfoundland questions respectively to arbitration. The of the credit for both "peace victories" is due to its efforts; hence its present malady.

It espoot be said that arbitration upon the Bearing Sea dispute is received with universal on here. An uneasy, although untotal, feeling prevails in some quarters that i may be in proportion as disastrous for John Bull's self-esteem as in the case of the Alabams claims. Doubts respecting the reality d Lord Salisbury's other "diplomatic triumph" are more generally expressed and better founded. The point to be submitted to whitration is not, in the opinion of many competent judges, the most important of the many a dispute, and France, while losing nothing pending its settlement, gains the prolongation ever another season of the obnoxious modus givendi. Inquiries in diplomatic circles show manimity of opinion that France, in one way granother, will keep the Newfoundland queston open so long as one British soldier shall

main in Egypt. Several weeks ago a number of very good young men, instituted by some good elderly men better versed in the ways of this wicked world, met at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in this metropolis and opened tenders for a big contract having for its object the abolition of betting and other forms of gambling. They unanimously allotted the contract to themselves, and have since been hard at work upon the preliminary operations. Some wild and very pouthful enthusiasts thought of storming Windsor Cast'e, prestrating themselves at the foot of the throne, and remaining there until the Queen agreed to order the Prince of Wales to stop playing baccarat: but their enthusiasm was damped by the announcement that the Queen had written to Mrs. Arthur Wilson, In whose house the Gordon-Cumming scandal had its origin, not reprimanding her for permitting and encouraging gambling, but merely expressing sympathy with her for the worries resulting from the public exposure of the scandal. It was evident that the crusaders could expect no sympathy in these exalted quarters, and therefore, having mourn fully resolved that if royal gamesters did not soon see and acknowledge the errors of their ways "a heavy blow would be struck at the monarchical system." attention was tamed to humbler game. This was quickly sund in the city of London, where it seems found in the city of London, where it seems founded in the city of London, where it seems founded in the countries of the city seems of the city of the cit somes of chance during the dinner hour." A regrous campaign against these youthful sinthe was initiated at a meeting of the Christian long Men held last evening, when a cler-ical Beanerges named Wakeriey, whose segnaintance Col. Shepard should not if newspaper editors understood their busi-ness as well as he did, they would knock out all the sporting intelligence and fill the beiges might have given a startling illustration of the extent of the gambling evil by referring to the awful backsliding of the Secretary of the Prayer Book Revision Society, who confessed in the Bankruptcy Court only the previous day that for years past he had secretly indulged in betting and had systematically backed horses with the money of religious contributors: but that would have brought the evil too near home, and Boanerge contributors: but that would have and his young followers resolved to concentrate their efforts for the present upon the dinner-hour sinners. Other signs point to a continuance of this crusade for several months The first place on the order book of the House of Commons on next Tuesday is taken by a resolution aimed against "the growing prevalence of betting and gambling." The House of Lords will shortly send down to the Commons a bill making penal the sending of money-lending and betting circulars to lads and great prominence will be given to the general subject of gambling at the annual meetings

fanatics have become tired of it the subject will be taken up by practical men, whose first effort will be to prohibit, under heavy penal ties, the publication in the newspapers of all intelligence relating to betting and to abolish privileged bookmakers' stands at the race The production of Archer's translation of Ibsen's play, "Ghosts," at the Royalty Theatre last evening has aroused a storm of discussion in the London press. To-day scarcely a single critic has anything to say for the play from either the artistic or moral point of view, and most of the leader writers condemn it, though the Pall Mail Gazette considers that it should have a healthful effect upon modern society. The Telegroph, howeve , devotes a column leader to reading lisen and "Ghosts" into

and conferences of the various religious bodies

which commence in London at the end of next

menth. It is not improbable that when the

tatters, and invokes the Lord Chamberlain to prevent its performance, winding up thus: Even the Lady of the Camelias, that hectic barlot coughed her frail soul away with some external propriety; but Ibsen's patients exsectorate, if we may venture to say so, in pubis, and alron the stage matters that a blind beggar would hide under his patches. In the same of outraged art let these people, author. actors, and admirers alike keep to themselves their clinical confessions and scenes which appertain to Mercury rather than the muse. If their intellectual food be such literary carrion. be them devour it apart. But in whatever Measure they bring their stuff into the light of day and within the range of the senses of honest and wholesome folk, we trust that public opinion, backed, if necessary, by the law, will

a that measure rebuke and restrain the novel and perlious nuisance."
The Bonynge-Mackay feud, which is so emisently calculated to enhance British respect for American visitors, has been an interesting topic in London since the pugilistic affair between the heads of the two houses in the Newyada Bank. An impetus to the discussion was added this week by the publication in Truth of a letter written by Davison Dalziel and publahed in the San Francisco E aminer on Feb. 19, in which he denies Bonynge's assertion that balziel "went down on his kness" to Bonynge when the latter threaten d to send him to two years. In the letter Dalziel asserts that Bounge endeavored to induce him to print a libelious article about the Mackay family. There is a well-founded amor that Bonynge's solicitors have been instructed to sue both Dalziel and Labouchers. lor of The lor libel in writing and publish this letter, while Mackay's solicitors Russian protectorate. Strangely enough Aus-

propose to make statements contained in the | tria is now said to favor this. If this be true, letter the basis for an action against Bonynge. It is said, however, that Mackay has agreed to discontinue his suit against Galignani's Messenger of Paris for publishing the washerwo-man's story about Mrs. Mackay, upon that jour-

nai making an ample apology.

A letter from Mrs. James Brown Potter. dated Feb. 5, from Calcutta to a friend in London, says that she and the faithful Kyrle Beilew have been having a large time in India. They played "La Tosca" before the Viceroy, and he was so much pleased that he gave a magnificent entertainment in their hor Here they met no less than seven rainbs, for whom Mrs. Potter and Bellew gave parlor recitations and readings in their respective provinces at high rates. Mrs. Potter wrote that from Calcutta she and Bellew were going to Bombay and thence to various military stations in the nill country. where they would also perform. From India they would return to London, but they have about given up the idea of playing here, and Mrs. Potter will go on at once to Cannes to meet her mother, with whom she will return to America. Mrs. Potter writes that her experience in Australia and India have im proved her abilities as an actress immensely. Tom Kennedy, the accomplished American erook, who has just completed a two years

term in a German prison, has buncced no less a person than Josie Mansfield, the heroine or otherwise of the Stokes-Fisk affair. Miss Mansfield has been living for the last ten years in Paris with her mother. She was called upon a week or so ago by Kennedy, who represented himself to be John Ransom, nephew of the late Charles Ransom, who carried on the gambling business in New York and Sara-toga. John Ransom told Miss Mansfield that he was in desperate circumstances, and he desired to borrow a hundred franc or so in order to go to Monte Carlo and try his luck. Miss Mansfield len him the money, and in a few days he returned with one or two hundred franc notes wrapped around a large roll of white paper and paid the debt. He said he had won several hundred thousand francs at the wheel, and he consid ered his luck entirely due to her kindness in ending him money for his dead uncle's sake He took her into his confidence, and informed her that he was about to be married to s wealthy American girl, and he admired a diamond ring Miss Mansfield wore so much that he determined to have one made like it for is flancée. Accordingly Miss Mansfield loaned him the ring, which was valued at 5,000 francs, to take to a jeweler's for a pattern. Kennedy has not got back with it yet. Kennedy has been frequenting the Hotel Henry and other American resorts in Paris for several weeks with another gentleman of easy virtue, who is known in New York by the name of Coleman. There be many who regret making the acquaintance of the pair in amounts from 100 francs up to the thousands. Lord Lonsdale's feat in driving and riding

twenty miles in four different heats in some-thing under one hour on snow-covered ground attracted some notice in sporting circles, but all genuine interest was taken out of the perormance when the match with Earl Shrews bury fell through. The blame for the break lown has been variously apportioned. But as Shrewsbury twice postponed the match for Lousdale's convenience, the latter had little right to gramble when Shrewsbury declined to race, upon the umpires declaring the road unfit. Lonsdale's communications on the subject were couched in a tone rather discourteous even for a British peer, and the aristocrats sup-port Shrewabury in declining to race under the circumstances. This afternoon a rural magis-trate granted a summons against Lonsdale for "furious driving in a public road," and he will have to appear in snawer to the charge on next Saturday. Lonadale, by the way, divided Shrewsbury's forfeit of £100 among three charities of Reigate, where the drive occurred, and a London fund for disabled cab drivers.

The imbroglio at Beigrade grows worse daily. The regents, closely bound to ex-King Milan by their own interests, as well as by pledges, are seriously embarraced by his away and kept silent the violence of the Queer and her friends defeated itself, but his appearance at Belgrade and his vehement attack upon Garashanine, his former Minister, have dienated the sympathy with him which was growing up among the people. As one of the egents said lately, the King seems driven by a Greek fate to damage his own cause and dynasty. White here in London, Milan frequently declared his belief that the attack nade on his life in the cathedral at Belgrade three years ago, by the widow of Col. Markovir. was inspired by the Queen, and that Garashanine was privy to the plot. This seems to have become a fixed idea with him, though nobody else sees any reason for it. He said last week in Belgrade to a friend that Garashanine was bound to the Queen by this criminal complicity. Doubtless he pelieves this, but if no body else believes it, his persistency in charging it must injure him with the country. The refusal of the Court at Belgrade to take

proceedings against Garashanine for his newspaper's attack on the ex-King is the first symptom of the public reaction against his Majesty. He is making partisans for Queen Natalie in Servia very much as George IV made partisans for Queen Caroline in Engand. These will increase in number when the full report of the inquiry made into the death of Helen Markovic and her accomplice in prison is published. This report is making now by Judge Pautelich. Pautelich was Minister of Justice in King Milan's Government in 1888. As a member of the highest court he conducted the inquiry referred to, and he in-That Helen Markovic deliberately mothered herself Pautelich asserts, and also hat Helen Knityanine, her friend, and a very seautiful woman, was found, not strangled, as the King asserts in his letter to Garashanine. but hanging from a window bar in her cell. She was an open follower of the Karageorge party, and no friend consequently either of Queen Natalie or of Garashanine. While the regents would gladly see Natalie leave Bearade King Milan is making it difficult for them formally to expel her. This difficulty is further increased by the fact that Pasitob, the otual Premier, is known to have promised the Empress of Russia in St. Petersburg that he would prevent extreme measures being taken against Queen Natalie. Pasitch was treated with great distinction in Russia both by the Czar and Czarina. The Empress, for some reason, is greatly attached to Queen Natalie. and having given his word to her on this sub-ject Pasitch would be put in an awkward position were the regents to insist on expellin the Queen. The Archbishop of Belgrade also bound himself in like manner to the Empress and he is consequently quite miserable over

It is now announced that Pasitch, accompanied by the Finance Minister, will go to Russia when the Skuptschina rises, partly about this affair, should it not be previously settled, and partly also to arrange the future

The Servian finances are much embarrassed The Berlin financiers have not arranged the new loan, and it is now proposed either that the Servian loan shall be covered by a large Russian loan, or that Russia shall in some form guarantee the sums needed to carry on the Service Government. In either of these events Servin would become practically a Russiau dependency. The Min-isters who surround King Alexander are said to believe that the debt are said to believe that the debt and the failure to end the Karageorge diffithe whole Eastern question must be under-going a grave change, and we may be on the eve of seeing Vienna adopt the policy urged by Prince Bismarck before he formed the Triple Alliance. Prince Bismarck then wished Austria and Russia to divide the Balkan peninsula between them, and keep Europe in order by an alliance of the three empires, Germany, Aus-

It is certain that the fall of Crispi and the nortifying fallings of the advances made by the Emperor William to France have disturbed the confidence bitherto felt by Austria in the solidity of the Triple Alliance with Italy and Germany. The impression too sedulously stone may return next year to power in Eng-land, still further weakens the confidence of Austria in the existing status. That important changes of some kind are impending is clear. The Prince of Montenegro, for instance, who has been visiting France and Vienna, is preparing now to go to Constantinople, and from Constantineple to Petersburg estensibly to visit his daughters, but more probably in furtherance of some new move in the Eastern game. It would probably have been better both for King Milan and Servia had he accepted the invitations given him in London to go tiger shooting in India or elephant hunting in Africa with Lord Randolph Churchill, Even now he would do well to join at Constantinople Mr. Hardings of the British embassy, who has asked him to come there and form a party up the Nile in com-Miss Sturt daughter of Lord Abington. The departure of Lord Randolph Churchill for Africa, with his brother-in-law. Mr. Moreton Frewen, and his friend, Capt. Rich, is now fixed or the end of April. A farewell dinner will be given him at the Amphitryon Club, where, by the way, King Milan had the pleasure of paying 200 guiness for a little banquet of fourteen covers. Lord Bandolph's expedition will occupy nearly a year, and the expenses will be defrayed by a great banking house largely in-

terested in African enterprises.

The lamented death of Lady Rosebery having closed the most important social centre of the Gladstonian party in London, arrange-ments have now been made to divide the responsibilities of this position, which is still a very important one in England, between Lady Aberdeen, who has reopened her large house in Grosvenor Square, and Lady Spencer, who is about to recogny Spencer House, to the regret of Mrs. Marshall Roberts of New York, who must now seek another mansion, and who gave her last dancing party in St. James's

Charles Stewart Parnell is not doing himself any good in England, and it is doubtful whether his cause is making much progress in Ireland. He has this week drawn up his American manifesto, and he has sought to rouse a fictitious interest in it by playing one newspaper against another as to which should have the precious document, with the result that he has made no [friends and not a few enemies. Then he tried to arouse curiosity by one of his mysterious disappearances, but it has leaked out that he fied on Wednesday

night to Brighton and visited Mrs. O'Shes. I called on Mr. Gladstone this morning and found him preparing his lecture on Homer, which he will deliver to the Eton boys to-night with all the enthusiasm of a college student. We conversed for a time in reference to Par-nell's latest effusion, but the Grand Old Man. wary as ever, said that though he had his wary as ever, said that though he had his ownopinion about it he thought it preferable to restary if wast Tuesday next, when he will speak at a Liberal demonstration at Hastings. The supplet storin of Monday night reminded Americant in London of the New York blizzard of three years ago. It began soon after 6 o'clock. A hurrican blew and snow fell, and

when the theatres closed nine-tenths of the cabe had sought shelter, and the remaining tenth were charging exorbitant fares for short distances. The result was that hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were obliged to walk home long distances through a foot of snow in a blinding storm, while others were com to stay in hotels and friends' houses

The blizzard was general in southern England and northern France. Somerset, Devon. and Cornwall were visited with particular severity. From many places in the two latter counties there has been no communication of any kind since last Monday, and how the people fare there is only a matter of conjecture. The record so far shows that 115 lives have been lost and thousands of cattle and sheep. Ballway lines are still blocked, and the people have undergone the novel experience of being in snow drifts for twenty-four hours. The railway officials, working with almost superhuman energy to clear tracks. have taken the desperate expedient of throw-ing some of their finest rolling stock, which had become derailed, over the embankments in order to get a passage through for their trains. In Somerset, on one local line where a travellers made their way across a weary waste to the only jamhouse within reach There were twenty-three victims, and only one spare bed, but by general consent this room that morning received the blessing of the Church upon their union. One incident of the storm was an adventure of travellers by the Club train to Paris. The Duchess of Edin burgh was one of the passengers by this train and it was one of the small boats that was waiting at the pier at Dover to cross the channel to Calaia. The Duchess refused to cross by this steamer, and all the passengers had to wait two hours while a larger boat was made ready. When it finally came to the pler the Duchess decided not to cross at all, and remained at the Dover Hotel al! night with majority of the Club train travellers.

Those who did cross had an experience they will always remember. The ordinary time of crossing is under two hours, but on Monday night the stormlest known in twenty years he steamer was fourteen hours beating about the channel. The London Times makes this incident the text for an article on the storm in which a better harbor for Dover is advo

cated, and closes thus: "The blizzard of Monday, which nearly los us three mail steamers, and which caused nuch inconvenience to a Royal and Imperia Highness, may have been a blessing in dis guise if it stirs up the Government and Parliament and Local Harbor Board at last to

perform their obvious duty."

As if apything that "caused much inconvenience to a Royal and Imperial Highness"

sould be a blessing in any disguise! The Times's sentiment is much the same as that which animates the Telegraph's comments upon D'Oyly Carte's performance of "The Gonioliers " before the Queen at Windsor. Bays this journal: "Mr. Carte may not only be congratulated on the royal favour which has been ex-tended to him, but also on the manner in which he has shown his appreciation of the honour." Carte showed his appreciation of the honor by refusing to accept payment for the per-formance. The Star, commenting upon the fact that the Queen has "commanded" the company of the Garrick Theatre to appear at

"What most of the theatre managers are bursting to know is whether the Queen's sudden enthusiasm for the drama has been in

Luxurious Travelling. The three superb limited trains of the New York Central and Hudson filver Mailroad continue to leave Grand Central finding way day—the New York and thisage Linnard at 10 50 A. A. the New Work and thisage Linnard at 10 50 A. A. the New Work and Indiana at 10 50 A. A. the New York and Chicago Linnard at 10 50 A. The New York at 10 A. The New Yo spired by the special merits of "The Gondollers' or by Mr. Carte's refusal to take any payment on the ground that the honor of performing before her Majesty was reward

Mr. Beverley Tilden, nephew of the late Samuel J. Tilden, one of the leading American dudes in London, has fallen upon troubleus times. His apartments at Old Bond street, in Piccadilly, one of the swellest and most magdiffeent in London, were this week sold out by the Sheriff. The articles sold included many valuable paintings and much rare bric-à-brac. all of which went at ridiculously low prices. Tilden, who is but little over 30 and has been in London ten years, is not to be found about his usual haunts, and his friends wonder what

has become of him.

The bonds and shares which are included in the claim of the representatives of the late Col McMurdo in the Delagoa Bay and East African Railroad Company, and which form th sum of the claim against Portugal by the United States, are now in process of collection for deposit with the United States Government. There is a very general impression that the Burke-Pritchard fight at the Albany Club on Thursday night was "fixed." Men who knew that Baird, alias Abingdon, a ruffanly young Crossus, who hired a gang of roughs to break up the Slavin-Smith fight, was backing Burke were surprised that he had only one or two Baird's friends had wagered heavy amount upon Pritchard. The fight itself looked very much like acting, too. Burke get all the best of it in the first round, Pritchard not scoring a point. In the second round there was a change about, and Pritchard knocked Burke down twice. When Burke was finally knocked out in the third round he lay on the floor and squirmed until the ten seconds allowed him to rise were over and afterward seemed all right again. Mitchell asked Burke before he left the ring if the fight was square, to which he re-"Yes, I was fairly beaten, I awear by my

wife and child that I was honestly licked." Burke says that he will now retire from the ring for good. Whether Pritchard is really a

ring for good. Whether Pritchard is really a wonderful man remains to be seen when he meets fritzsimmons.

The engagement is announced to-day of Geraldine Umar, the star of the Lyric Theatre company, to Mr. Caryli, who composed the music of the English version of "La Cigale," now being performed at that theatre, and is a young musician of great promise. The welding will be solemnized at St. deorge's on the 30th instant, and the groom, who is a Catholic, will adopt the Protestant faith. Miss Ulmar will leave the stage before her marriage, but she says that it is by no means certain that she can be induced to stay away from the boards permanently.

VASSAR'S TERMS ACCEPTED.

John Guy Vassar's Eighteen Heirs Receive \$146,000 and Give Up Their Contest-Will Attach the Orphan Home Legacies. POUGHEREPSIE, March 14.-All last week both here and at Albany efforts were made by the lawyers in the case to bring about a comprom-ise between Vassar College and the next of kin of John Guy Vassar, to prevent a contest of that portion of his will which gives the college

The contention of the next of kin was that the bequest was illegal, because Vassar College cannot, under its charter, receive an income of more than \$40,000 a year. The appeal on the construction of the will was to have been argued in the Court of Appeals last Thursday,

argued in the Court of Appeals last Thursday, but it was not reached.

Last Thursday night State Assessor James L. Williams, attorney for one of the next of kin; Homer A. Nelson, attorney for the will, and Robert E. Taylor, one of the Board of Trustees of the college, metia a room at the Delevan Rouse in Albany, and made another for a compromise. They were successful, and a settlement was agreed upon on the basis that the college should pay the eighteen heirs two new ones having turned up) the \$166,000 named in the first compromise proposition.

This agreement was carried out late this afternoon in the office of the executors in Market street. Thirteen lawyers were present. The final negotiations lasted all day. At 6 P. M. there were seated at a long table in the office Joseph Fettrecth of New York attorney for Caroline Vassar; Henry M. Taylor of Poughkeepsie, attorney for Vassar College. Behind them sat President Taylor of the college, and stillard Dean, Tressurer of Vassar College.

ad: Cyrus Swan, attorney for Vassar College, and Willard Dean, Tressurer of Vassar College, and Willard Dean, Tressurer of Vassar College, and standing in groups about them were the other lawyers.

The executors of John Guy Vassar's estate handed to Tressurer Dean of the college a certified check for \$200,000, after which Mr. Dean made out eighteen certified checks for \$2,128,97 each, all drawn on the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, He laid them in a pile before him, and as Cyrus Swan called out each lawyer's name the lawyer stepped forward and received his check, each having previously signed a release for his client.

Thus the much-vexed question came to a final settlement. Both sides are satisfied with the result. The settlement will leave Vassar College out entirely in the argument before the Court of Appeals, and will give to the college about \$500,000.

During the talk this afternoon Frank Hastoruck, attorney for the Vassar Orphan Home, said, whether jouesely or not, that he would settle with the next of kin, so far as the proposed Vassar Orphan Home was concerned, by giving them twenty-five per cent, of the \$700,000 ext apart by Mr. Vassar for that institution. "But," he added, "they won't consent; they want the whole."

The main argument in the Court of Appeals on hionday will be on that particular point. The objections to the legacies given to the orphan asylum are that they are made dependent upon the incorporation of an asylum by the Legislature with authority to take the gifts for the purposes stated in the will.

There was, of course, no orphan asylum in existence at the time of the death of John Guy Vassar. The next of kin ontend that this contingency of the incorporation of the orphan asylum vitiates the legacies, for the reason that their vesting is made dependent upon time, and not upon lives in being at the death of the testator, as the statute against percetuities requires.

percetuities requires.

Every lawyer in this city and many clawher believe that the next of kin will succeed in breaking that part of Mr. Vassar's will, and it they do the eighteen next of kin will get \$700.000 more.

The Weather.

The storm on the Massachusetts coast on Friday night joined with a depression that came down from central Canada. The barometric gradient of the combined storm was the atseptst that has appeared in the Kastern States for the past year. The reading of th parometer near the storm's centre was 28 98, and sill failing. This accounts for the sewere gales that prevailed on the coast north of Virginia on Friday night and yesterday. The wind velocities ranged from 40 to 70 miles as hour on the coast, and on the lake regions and Canada. In this city yesterday the average velocity

was 30 miles, blowing from the southwest.

The storm centre was at the mouth of the St. Lew renes last night and going off to see, increasing it power as it advanced. The cold weather was general it should be fair and celder in this city this morning freezing.
The highest Government temperature yesterday w

The highest Government temperature of the day and the day are seen to de day at 6 and 10 F. M. The was fair, with flurries of soow at 6 and 10 P M. The wind should moderate and be brisk southwest to-day. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Su building recorded the temperature yesterday as fol



signal office formcast till 8 r. m. apppar.
For Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusette, Rhodelson Maine, Connecticut, eastern New Fore castern Pennsylvania, Anterior, Delawore, and Marysland, Anterior Sunday night; westerly usinds; fuir and warmer

For Vermont, fair Sunday; warmer Sunday night fair and warmer Monday: westerly winds.
For the District of Columbia and Virginia, fair warmer Sunday night; fair and warmer Monday northwesterly winds, becoming variable. Yor west Virginis, western Pennsylvania, and west orn New York, fair: warmer Sunday night; winds be coming southerly; fair and warmer Monday,

"Y. & S." Stick Licarios Has a world-wide reputation for superiority. -- Adr.

Reduced Mates for Pamilies, Pifty-ride family lickets on the New York Central are sold at a radical reduction from regular rates at all sta-tions in the commutation district.—Ass. E. a. W. "The Nauvoo Cellar," E. a. W.

THE PEOPLE A MOB.

Eleven Prisoners Lynched in the New Orleans Jail.

LED BY LAWYERS AND MERCHANTS

Formed at the Foot of the Statue of Henry Clay.

THE POLICE CHEER THE MOB ON.

and Two Hanged.

The Lynchers Went Quietly, Headed

Nine Men Shot Cronching in Prison

by 200 Armed Men.

SEVEN MEN DID THE SHOOTING

Pive Thousand Citizens Demanded Ver geance and Denounced the Administra tion of Justice as Exemplified in the Verdict in the Mennessy Murder Case-The Authorities Made No Attempt to Protect the Men-Several Killed Who Had Not Been on Trial-How Two or Three, Including the Small Boy, Managed to Escape-It Took Only Threequarters of an Hour to Accomplish the Result-The Action Approved by the Leading Exchanges-The Jurymen in the Trial Practically Ostracised.

New ORLEANS, March 14.-A mob, extraordinary in size, extraordinary in its make up, ex-traordinary in its determination, to-day killed 11 of the 19 Italians charged with the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy. It was a mob led by lawyers and merchants, men of large wealth and high standing. It was so strong that the authorities made no show of resistance and succumbed before it. Indeed the officers of the law threw up their hats and cheered the mob in its murderous work.

These are the names of those shot or hanged Joseph Macheca,

Autonio Marchest. Autonio Scaffedi, James Carmso. Haretto Comites, Pietro Monastera Louis Trakina. Frank Romero,

Autonio Bagnetto.

When yesterday the jury brought in a ver diet of not guilty against six of the Italians on trial and disagreed as to the other three, a howl of indignation was heard. The press unanimously denounced the verdict, and declared that the inex had been bought. The Grand Jury had already found indictments against two men charged with tampering with the jury, and other indistments were expected. The jurors did not understand the public sentiment, and were surprised at the public indignation. Mr. Beligman, the foreman, explained that the jury had found its verdict because it did not believe the State witnesses but his explanation was hailed with derision. The jury stood twelve for the acquittal of Macheca, Encarcada, Matrazo, the two Marchesis, and Bagnetto, and nine to three for the conviction of the others.



CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID HENNESSY.

Nine of the jurors regarded with suspicion he three dissenting jurors, and one of them expressed the opinion that these jurors were ought, for throughout the trial they expressed their intention to bring a verdict of not guilty The excitement over the verdict reached fever heat by night, and three or four secret meetngs were held to consider the situation.

The trial of the case had cost the city \$30,000 and lasted for over a month, and yet none of the prisoners had been convicted. The general seiing was that a new trial would result in the conviction of all the men. Widespread threats were heard, and nearly every wellknown citizen was approached with the quesion whether he would join an organization to

avenge the law.

Soon after the assassination of Chief Hennessy a law and order committee was ap-pointed by Mayor Shakespeare to take charge of this case and to investigate the murder, and \$15,000 was appropriated for that purpose by the City Council. The committee showed a disposition at first to resolve itself into a viglance committee, but better counsel prevalled. largely though the influence of the newspapers, and the committee agreed to let the law take its course, but with an understanding that in case the law failed they would resort to Irnob law.

The committee met yesterday after the ver-

dict. The first proposition was to hold a mass meeting at Clay statue last night, but the leaders became convinced that this would have a bad effect, as it would be impossible to contr a mob at night, if one should be formed. It would get out of the hands of the men who should lead, and become dangerous to the city. A proposition was then made that a body of chosen men should proceed to the parish prison at 2 o'clock in the morning and force open the gates. It was not thought that much resistance would be offered, as only a few deputy sheriffs would be on duty. These were known to be friends of Hennessy, who would ot resent the mob's intrusion.

Thirty or forty picked men offered their ser-vices, but it was finally decided that such work might cause bloodshed of innocent citizens, and that it was better to act in daylight. A call was then drawn up by E. H. Farrar, a lawyer and President of the Committee of Law and Order. It was short and read as follows: All good citizens are invited to attend a mans meeting on Saturday, March 14, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Clay statue, to take stops to remedy the failure of justice in the This call was signed by forty men of high standing in the community, including lawyers,

decided on was held on Neville street, fifty citizens being present. There were also a large number of guns on hand, which the men present were told would be distributed to those who needed them this morning. These guns it is understood came from the armory of one of the State militia companies.

After the publication of the call for a mass meeting it was well understood that there would be violence. The men at the head of the movement are men of courage and determination, and it was known that if they went down to the parish prison to take it they would take it at the cost of life. The fact that the call had been issued leaked out last night about midnight and was very generally discussed in the barrooms. At an early hour this morning it was universally conceded that there would be an attack on the prison to-day, and the only question was whether the authorities would

who declined the office of City Attorney when he could have had that or any other office in the gift of the people. He said:

"I am here to say that things have come to such a crisis that talk is idle; action, action must be the thing now. [Tremendous cheers.] In civ-ilized communities tribunals are organised and delegated to punish the guilty. Crimes must meet prompt punishment, but whenever and wherever the courts fail, whenever jurors and wherever the courts fall, whenever interest are recreant to their oaths, and perjurers and suborners are present, then is the time for the people to do what courts and jurors have failed to do. [Cries of 'Hurrah!' 'Go on!' 'Go on!' 'We're with you!'] In a peaceful community an officer of the law was stricken down by a band of midnight assassins; the law has been defied. The time has come when this infamy must cease. Secundrels must meet with punishment. Murderers must receive their deserts. make any effort to suppress it and whether the | The jury has failed. Now, the people have to



Governor would order out the militia. The Mayor did not detail the police and the Sheriff did not swear in any deputies to protect the building. If this had been done the capture of the prison would have cost a great many capable of being easily protected, and fifty men could hold it against a thousand.



A large portion of the men who had promised o go down and capture the prison were members of the militia, and it was generally understood this morning that in case the Governor called out the militia to do duty he would find no men ready to serve. It was also known that in case any serious resistance was made at the parish prison the mob had artillery belonging to one of the independent military companies which it could and would use to batter down the gates.

It was also well understood that the police

It was also will understood that the police would not fight to save the mandersers, and would welcome their lynching. Finally, E was known that the Sheriff either could not er would not find men who would be willing to not as deputies, and that there would be only the usual number of eight or ten men on hand this morning, all of them being friends of Hennessy.



JOSEPH MARCHECA The newspapers this morning denounced the jury but opposed the mass meeting, and tried to quiet the mob. but it was evident that nothing could stop them, and that there would be a lynching of the prisoners or a bloody riot

FORMING AT CLAY'S STATUE. The Secres and Speeches Before the Throng Left for the Prison.

The meeting at the Clay statue on Canal street was held promptly at 10. Just as the stroke of that hour was heard a shout went up from the people stationed at St. Charles street, and a number of men, among whom were W. S. Parkerson, John O. Wickliffe, and others who signed the call, came marching along and began walking around and round the railing of the monument. There were fully 3,000 people within earshot, and more could be seen struggling, pushing, and running toward the spot. Street cars were unable to pass through. Car-

set. I ask you, citizens of New Orleans, whether we shall suffer this infamous condition of affairs any longer. [Cries of 'No! no!'] sak you to consider, fairly and calm-I ask you to consider, fairly and calmily, what is to be done. Shall it be action? [Cries, 'Yes, let's go!' 'Lead on!'] We are ready, these gentlemen and I here present to do what is necessary to lead you. What shall it be? Do you want us as leaders? Tremendous excitement here followed. The excited and indignant people shouted to go to the parish prison, and lynch the Sicilians. That was the burden of scores of furlous remarks. Mr. Parkerson, as soon as he could make himself heard, said:

"Are you ready? Are there men enough."

Are you ready? Are there men enough "Are you ready? Are there men enough here?"

"Yes, yes. Come on! Lead on!" [Immense excitement.]

Hr. Parkerson then added: "There is no more infamous iniquity in this city than this, and to give you a name in connection with it i'll call the name of one man, Dominick O' Malley. That man has had the effrontery to sue a reputable newspaper for libel because that paper had shown him up in his true light. Dominick O'Malley is a perjurer, a suborner and a briber of juries."

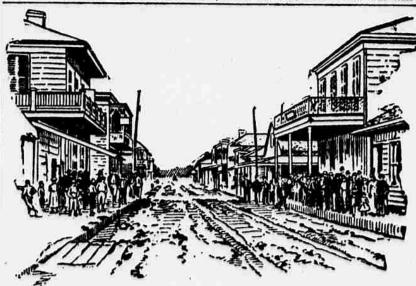
Mr. Parkerson ended there and Walter Densgre, a lawyer and a large property holder, then addressed the crowd. On Sept. 14, 1874," began Mr. Denegre, "such a crowd as I now see



before me was assembled here to assemanhood of the Crescent City. I propose that you do the same to-day poor Dave Hennessy was murdere We stand to-day with David Hennessy murdered, and the courts and the law are a moskery. The time has come when the neople must
show that such infamous occurrences must be
stopped. Are we to stand here and talk without doing anything?" (Cries of "No!" "No!"
Mr. Denegre then spoke of the finding of the
jury, and said: "I charge that the jury has
been tampered with that it has been bought. I
do not say that every one has been approached
and purchased, but I do assert that some have
been bought. I am not after the Italians or
Sicilians as a race. I want no race war. But I
want every man who murdered Dave Hennessy
punished. I want every man here to come with
me. I am with you—are you with me? (Cries
of "Yes, yes!"] Shail we remain at the mercy
of assassins and murderers? ("No!" was the
instantaneous and thundering response.) The
Chief of Police was shot down in cold
blood by midnight murderers. A committee was appointed to apply the law. The committee has not been able to fulfil its charge.
The committee has failed. As a member of
the Committee of Fifty. I have come back to tall
the people that the power they have delegated to us to apply has failed and that the committee is powerless. We have come back to
lay the matter again before the people and to
asy: Citizens of New Orleans, the committee
is helpless, the courts are powerless, now protect yourselves! There is no use in wasting

say: Citizens of New Orleans, the committee is helpless, the courts are powerless, now protect yourselves! There is no use in wasting words."

John C. Wickliffe, another lawyer and editor of the Della, was the last speaker. Mr. Wickliffe said: "When the people meet in Lafayette square they meet to talk, When the people meet under the shadow of the statue of Henry Clay they meet to act. The time for



GIROD STREET. THE SCENE OF THE ASSAGRINATION—THE AMBUSH WAS ON THE LEFT AND THE CHIEF WAS ON THE RIGHT.

son was the first speaker. He is a lawyer, the organizer of the Young Men's Democratio merchants, and others. Among the signers was R. T. Lena, Commissioner of Public Works of Commissioner of Commi

riages, carts, wagons, cabs, and vehicles of all descriptions were halted, and all business near by was suspended.

"Fall in, fall in!" was the cry. and, with shouts, the procession, which went around the railing several times, was swollen.

"Hurrah for Parkerson!"

"Hurrah for Wickliffe?"

"Get inside the railing and give us aspeech!"

Those and other cries made up the confusion of noises. The space inside the railing was occupied by a dense crowd.

"Come down from those steps," was the order, "and let Mr. Parkerson and Mr. Wickliffe set there:"

The crowd obeyed, and soon the speaker had the place. A rush was made for the narrow gate, and in a minute there stood a packed mass under the statue of Clar, Mr. Parterson was the first speaker. He is a lawyer.

Italia is past. Within the walls of the parish prison are confined a number of man declarition and minute to man declarition and in minute there stood a packed mass under the statue of Clar, Mr. Parterson was the first speaker. He is a lawyer.

talk."

Let's go." "Let's go." "Come on, Wickillet" "Come on, Parkerson." We are
ready." Were the cries as Mr. Wickliffe concluded.

There was a lull of an instant in the storm.
These some one yelled: "Shall we get our
guns."

"Yes, yes; get your guns." said Mr. Parker-